of sed a hearing by the citizen of Chicago, and at his final stopping before sping to the conusion of all he had to say, we quite as much, if not more, his own act, as it withat of the aud-

HE LATESTNEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGS

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane.
Washington, Tuesd Sept. 5, 1854.
Secretary Marcy has returned, be Greytown affair is unimportant in his view us compared with Cuban affairs. He will give the ler subject his nadivided attention. He is ambitions acquire Caba, and carefully ponders over Souléispatches. A bill to prohibit the sale of ligs in Washington

was discussed in the City Councilst evening. It was considered by sections. The pt of search was tricken out. A final vote will be an next Monday. The passage of the bill is extremeloubtful.

To-day was the hottest day of \$\bar{p}\$ season by three

There is no appearance of rain.
The Secretary of War returned: Washington last

night.
The President remains at Caps Springs a few

The amount of the public debt seemed last week was \$260,000.

VERMONT ELECTIN.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesk, Sept. 5, 1854. Scattering returns from Windle, Windsor, Rutand, Addison, Chittenden, Beington, Orange, Washington, Franklin and Caledia Counties, indi-

cate that Judge Boyce, the Whigs! Anti-Nebraska candidate, is elected by the peoplover Clark, the Democratic candidate for Govers. A large scat tering vote was thrown, in conquence of Judge Boyce's rather equivocal positions the Temperance Ryland Fletcher is elected Lieumnt Governor by

a much larger majority, and also ary M. Bates as State Treasurer. Both these capitates were on the Whig and Temperance tickets In the 1st Congressional Distr. Mr. Meacham

(Whig) is running far ahead of Bee for Governor, and is undoubtedly elected. We have but few returns from bother Congres-

sional Districts, but the indicatio are the Whigs have elected their candidates. For Senators the returns are gin only in a few

towns; but it is evident the Whignave elected their candidates in Bennington, Winden, Rutland and Windsor Counties. There are nesturns from the other counties. We give the Whig majorities follovernor in a few

of the large towns as follows: Beington 110, Manchester 63, Burlington 245, Rund 301, Castleton 102, Poultney 153, Royalton 60, Milebury 200. The Union or Anti-Nebraska that for Senators is

robably elected in Chittenden ad Washington Counties.

It is doubtful whether the Demests have elected

a single Senator. There has been a large gain of Thig Representa

tives and there is scarce a doit but that both branches of the Legislature will ave a strong and Anti-Nebraska majority.

SYRACUSE DEMOCRATIC ONVENTION.

Syracuse, Tuesde Sept, 5, 1854.

To-day the weather has been emsively hot, the thermometer standing as high as 95. The delegates to the Conventions extensively in.

Mesers, Cochrane, Fowler and Shahard have been here all day. Messrs. Cagger, Pmon King, Abijah Mann and Beck with are also her Among the western and southern elegations there

is apparently great harmony and exusiasm.

Governors Church and Storms is here with creals for renominations. Some want Church to run for Geernor, but Sey-

mour will be renominated of course. It is said if he declines, Erastus Corning will be thann. Mr. Strong is to press radical molutions on Nebrasks and the Slave Law.

The Convention will meet at Wiene, not Market Hall. Delagates only will be admited to the floor to avoid confusion.

James W. Nye is talked of to succeed Gerrit Smith. He was the Free-Soil nomine in 1848. He resides now in New-York.

There is a meeting being held nown the Globe, at which Messrs. Cochrane, Ludlow, Cssidy, Church, Richmond and Smith of Buffalo, are present. They are chatting how to dispose of the Nekaska question The sentiment prevailing is to pass mointions deprecating the reopening of Slavery agitation, acquiescing in the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and approving of the principles of popular sovereignty.

It was intended to make Freeborn Jewett tempo rary Chairman, but he is absent by sickness. Abijah Mann will probably be chosen.

The Oswego Democrats have nominated a county

SECOND DISPATCH.

The resolution offered at the meeting of the Globe Hotel is still under debate. John J. Taylor declared himself in favor of the Ne

braska bill. Abijah Mann said it was time to have done with Compromises. If he had lived in Tioga he would not have voted for Taylor. He was in favor of Sey-

hour for Governor, but would not support him if not sound. The Convention should speak first on these stions, then nominate. Mr. Betts, of Orange, said that the "popular

"sovereignty" in the proposed resolution would authorize one man, or a hundred, anywhere to organize a government and demand to be recognised As a sovereign state.

John Cochrane sustained the resolution at great langth. He said he was a Barnburner, and was still an advocate of the principles of the Buffaio platform. Mr. Cochrance, of Schenectady, asked did the principles of the Nebraska bill contravene the principles of the Jefferson Ordinance of '87? Mr. Cochrane, of New York, refused to answer,

and he after speaking a few minutes longer, bid good bye to the meeting, and left the room. Mr. Conger then made a speech.

The rooms now began to thin out, and members collected in groups, disputing on the Nebraska bill-Mr. Richmond and others are now looked up in Alcus Prince's private room, trying to shape another Messrs. Cassidy and Mann are in the hall talking

Mr. Mann is taking the Radical side.

THIRD DISPATCH. A caucus is being held at the Syracuse House, which is largely attended.

Messrs. Cochrance of Schenectady, Andrew Yates, Beckwith Hovey and others spoke.

Each county was called, and the delegates ex pressed their opinions.

Mr. Galbrauth of Saratoga said his district indersed

Hughes, and also Gen. Pierce's administration, so far as a democratic course was pursued by them-Every county represented but three opposed the

repeal of the Missouri Comprenise.

One person remarked that the office-holders were at Dean Richmond's room, and moved that the meeting

adjourn over there. Casried. It has been said that Seymour will not run. In that event an effort will be made to nominate Preston

Abijah Mann is to be the permanent President of

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

Job R. Tyson was nominated by the Whigs this
evening, after six ballots, to be their Representative from the Sixth Congressional District.

ROW AT THE TURNERBUND JUBILEE-SEVERAL GERMANS WOUNDED-PO-LICE OFFICERS STABBED AND BEATEN. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854. The Turnerbund Jubilce at Lemon Hill attracted a

great throng to-day.

The males occupied themselves in gymnastic sports and exercises, while the females amused themselves

with dancing. All was very pleasant and quiet until about the close of the festival, when a quarrel occurred between two Germans upon the platform where dancing was going on. The police interfered to separate the combatants, and in carrying off one of the prisoners, used him rather roughly, when his friends interfered, and a grand row ensued. The police being hard pressed,

fired their revolvers, and several Germans were wounded, and many of them were badly beaten with billies. Officer Samuel Mansfield was stabbed, and officer Joseph Parker severely injured from the hard blows he received. The Germans used fence rails in assailing the officers.

The heat has been most intense to-day, the ther-

mometer standing at 890. This evening it is clear. There are no signs of rain

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F. OF THE UNITED STATES. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

The Grand Lodge, immediately after the opening of its session this morning, proceeded to ballot for Grand Sire, and elected past Grand Master William

There were three ballets, resulting as follows:

Ellison of Massachusetts.

Ellison 31 Steele 5 Colfsx 29 Willey 4 Parasrd 15 Joues 4
Manchester. 7 Griffin 2 Smilley. 7 Whole number of votes. 95 Necessary to a choice. 49
SECOND BALLOT 17 Colfax 22 All others 15
Whole number of votes
names except the leading three.

On the third ballot George W. Race of Louisians was chosen Deputy Grand Sire. The other candidates were Messre. Robinson, Veitch and Williamson James L. Ridgley of Maryland was unanimously reëlected Grand Secretary, and Joshua Vansant of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

A recess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

In accordance with the resolution previously adopted to take up amendments to the Constitution each day immediately after recess, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the amendments, Mr. De La Torrie of South Carolina, in the Chair.

After some hours, spent in Committee, it rose and reported progress-and then adjourned.

IRISH RIOT-FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

Last night, at the Grafton Railroad Station, a party of Irishmen tried to force their way into Mathias's Unnele Tom show-tent. They were driven off, and shortly after returned with a reenforcement, when they were again repulsed after a severe fight, driven

into the woods, and their shantics demolished.

Spencer's lard oil, soap and candle factory in this
city was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$7,000—in-

EXERCISES AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, September 5, 1854. The exercises of Brown University began to-day. The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by the Rev. Edward A. Park, D. D. of Andover, on the Relation between the Aescetic Culture and Religion. The poem was delivered by Geo, W. Curtis, Esq., of New-York, on the Power f Association.

The oration before the literary societies was by Franklin A. Dickinson, on "Literary Culture as an Element of Practical Life," and the poem by Wm. M. Rodm, on "Home and Memory."

A BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANY.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1854.

A bogus Insurance Company at New-Orleans, purporting to be a branch of the Merchants' Insurance Company of New-York, has swindled the citizens out of \$40,000. The villains made their escape. Their victims are mostly Germans.

> VELLOW FEVER AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Tuesday, September 5, 1854.

The interments in this city on Sunday were sixteen, even of which were from yellow fever. On Monday the interments were nineteen; of the fever, ten.

THE WEATHER AT DETROIT. DETROIT, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. The thermometer at noon to-day stood at 100° in

the shade, and yesterday it reached 950. There has

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854. The official statement of the Banks in this city is as follows:
 Capital
 531,193,942

 Specie
 2,888,442

 Lower and Discounts
 51,827,512

 Deposits
 7,933,472
 The monthly statement of the Banks of Massach

The monthly statement of the Banks of Massachusetts, out of Boston, is as here given:

Capital \$29,872,866

Specie. \$29,872

Loans and Discounts \$2,30,872

Deposits. \$5,418,375

The weather to-day has been oppressively hot and close. The thermometer reached \$60 in the shade.

CHOLERA AT GEDDES—INSPECTION OF SALT-VERDICT OF A CORNER'S JURY. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854. There were four fatal cuses of cholera at Geddes esterday.

The salt inspected here amounted to 130,000 bushels

more than last year.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of the two women being killed at Canastot a gave a verdict against the Kailroad Company for running at an unwarrantable

Delegates to the Whig State Convention.— Livingston Co.—Dansville District—Orrin D. Lake. Montgomery Co.—1. George C. Simpson. Albany Co.—The Albany Evening Journal' of yes-terday has the names of the delegates from ten of the Wards of Albany City to the Whig District Conven-

BLOODSHED IN NEWARK.

AN IRISH RIOT!

CATHOLICS AGAINST PROTESTANTS.

ONE PERSON KILLED.

A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED. CATHOLIC CHURCH SACKED.

From our Special Reporters.

The First Annual Parade of the American Protestant Association Lodges in the State of New-Jersey, mostly composed of Irishmen, took place in Newark yesterday, and was in honor of the first session of the American Congress. Lodges from New-York and Brooklyn united in the demonstration. The procession was formed under the control of Robt. Miller of Paterson, as Grand Marshal of the day: Charles Berg, of Newark, Deputy Grand Marshal for the State of New-Jersey: J. Williamson, Grand Marshal; W. Bryant, Deputy Grand Marshal for the State of New-York. It then took up the line of march.

The procession was long and imposing, having numerous bands, banners and flags interspersed. The badges of the members are a red - urf, with silver stars emblematical of our Union, eagles, rosettes. &c. The banners were large and handsome and were decorated with patriotic insignia and the devices of the Association.

The following Lodges, with their banners were re-

presented in the procession: Washington Lodge of Paterson, preceded by the Paterson Brass Band; Newark City Lodge, No. 4, with the Jefferson Bras-Band; Empire Lodge of N. Y., with Turks Band; Washington Lodge, No. 2, of N. Y., with martial music; New-York Lodge, No. 3, with Manahau's Band; Jefferson Lodge, No. 4, of N. Y., with the Brooklyn Cornet Bond; Jackson Lodge, No. 5, of N. Y., with Kidd's Band; Brooklyn City Lodge, No. 6 with Baxter's Band: Henry Clay Lodge, No. 10, of N. Y., with Whitworth's Band; Jersey City Lodge No. 5, with the National Brass Band.

The procession was composed probably of 2,000 persons, four abreast. After finishing the line of march they proceeded to Military Hall for a collation. Previous to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Asociation had dinner at Military Hall in Market-st., after which they again formed in line to finish their parade. Their route lay through the western portion of the ci y. While passing through William-st., near High-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church, a neighborhood thickly populated with Irish, a collision occurred between the residents there and those in the procession, which led to serious consequences.

We ascertained from several sources that as the last part of the procession was passing the church, shots were discharged, and stones were thrown from the windows. One of the shots passed through the banner of Henry Clay Lodge No. 10 of New-York, and one of the steres struck a man in the procession. Some of the Protestants, feeling enraged at the outrage committed upon them, left the ranks of the procession and made an onslaught upon the church.

A party of about thirty first broke into the church, and it is asserted that they found a Catholic priest and about twenty Irishmen in the building. The priest and some of his party got out of the church immediately by a back way, and ran off. The Protestants proceeded to sack the church. They destroyed the organ, demolished the altar and seats of the church, broke out the windows, and otherwise injured the building, to the amount of \$500 to \$800.

A crowd entered a few minutes afterward, and when they had finished the work of destruction, the building was completely riddled, and presented a most desolate appearance. A large number of pistol-shots were fired in the church against the walls and ceiling by the Protestants.

One Catholic Irishman named Thomas McCarthy was shot outside the church immediately after the commencement of the affray. He received two balls in the lower part of his abdomen, out of about twenty shots said to have been fired at him. He died at 10 o'clock last night.

Another Catholic who had knocked down one of the Protestants that entered the church, was in turn knocked down and jumped upon, and some person drew a knife, the blade of which was eight inches in length and struck him, as if intending to " pin him to the floor. The knife cut the prostrate man badly in the neck.

Others were seriously wounded, but how many were injured, or how much they were hurt, could not

The Police soon after arrived on the spot, and order was restored. The procession moved to the reilroad depot, and as they were about taking the cars, a larger party of Catholics made a desc upon the Protestants, and threw about 100 stones and brickbats into the crowd, hitting several, but hurting none severely.

The Newark Daily Mercury, in a slip issued last

The Newark Daily Mercury, in a slip issued last evening, gives the following account of the affair:

"Upon re-forming in line at 3 o clock in Market-st, the procession marched down Broad-st, to Williamst, and up Williamst, to High-st. When the head of the procession reached the corner of Shipman and William sts, they found Shipman-st, crowded with Irish Catholics, but the great hody of the Societies passed without any interruption beyond an occasional shout of derision. As the end of the procession came in view a stone was hurled from the crowd on the corner of Shipman-st, wounding a member of one of the Associations. At the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic Church occupying the space between Stipman and High-sts. This was the signal for a general riot, and the entire procession breaking its line and rushing upon those who had attacked them, who scattered in every direction. Pistols were fired from the procession into the crowd, and some three or four were severely wounded. The attack from the church rendered that an especial object of attention, and in less than five minutes from the first difficulty, the church was completely raddled, its doors and windows broken, its seats torn up, its altar dismantled, its organ destroyed, and the whole interior a mass of ruin. A building on the cast side of Shipman-st, was also attacked, and the windows broken in.
"During this time the excitement was most intense, broken in.
"During this time the excitement was most intense

"During this time the excitement was most intense, and the firing of pistols was mingled with the shouts of excited combatants. Hundreds of citizens rushed to the spot from every direction, and great fears were felt that a serious loss of life would ensue. After much difficulty the marshals of the procession succeeded in calling into line the members of the various Associations. It is universally allowed that great credit is due to the Marshals and Assistant Marshals for their exertions in endeavoring to prevent an attack upon the church, although they were ineffectual. When the procession was again in line it marched through High-st. to the depet of the New Jersey Railroad. As intelligence of the riot spread in every direction, the standard of our citizens came out from shops and manufactories, and the sidewalks of Market-st. were crowded as the procession passed. At the depot an immense crowd assembled, and some difficulty took place, although not of a serious character. The great body of the procession left for Jersey City in the 44 o'clock train. It is to be regretted that any disturbance marred the festivities of the day, but the universal testimony of those who witnessed the affair impute the blame entirely to the Irish Cathlics gathered at the corner of William and Shipman-sts.

"A number are slightly injured by stones, and an Irishman named John McCarthy, received two balls in the lower part of his abdomen, from which he will not probably recover. Another Irishman was severely cut with a knife across the neck, but he is not considered dangerously injured. Some three members of the procession were seriously injured and taken home by their comrades."

There was no disposition to disorder manifested

There was no disposition to disorder manifested

among the Protestants, and there was no drunkenness among them. Nearly the whole body were armed with pistols, as if they anticipated an attack. These were frequently fired off after the procession had reformed, and before the disturbance occurred.

Two persons were arrested at the Market et. Dépôt:

after the Societies had left, on the affidavit of Roger Dougherty, as being the ones who first broke open the doors of the Catholic Church, and being otherwise engaged in the riot. One of them was named John Cowan, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, New-York, and belonged to one of the associations. He was left behind by some means, and it is said was arrested merely on suspicion before any charge had been made. He declared himself entirely innocent, and was held to bail in the sum of \$200 by parties in this City. The other person arrested is name | Edward Hall, also of New-York, but not connected with any of the Societies. An ineffectual attempt to rescue him was made at the depot, and he was committed in default of bail. Further difficulty was anticipated during the night, but our Reporter left Newark at a late hour, up to which time all was quiet.

CAMP-MEETING AND RAIN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. Sanny Hill, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 4, 1834.

A camp-taseting, under the patronage of the Methodist district, commenced near this place last Tuesday, to be continued one week. About thirty tents are up and 600 people have been estimated to be present. Quite a number of conversions have taken place. Robberies have been committed to some extent, but the most perfect order and sobriety have been maintained—no liquor sales and ne hucksters shops being allowed upon the ground by the stringent law of this town. Its passage so displeased the hotel keepers here that they took down their signs and refused to entertain travelers, whereupon the citizens opened their houses and invited strangers to their homes and hospitality. One of the intuitors has since agreed to keep a Temperance house for a year.

keep a Temperance house for a year.

Last Thursday evening a heavy rain fell in this re

Last Thursday evening a heavy rain fell in this region, which continued softly through the night and the next day. It is only a pity it could not have saved the crops. However, it will raise the feed of the cattle through the fall, fill the springs, and rejoine the hearts of washerwomen. It surely was the best thing nature could have sent in the way of a luxury. Miss Susan B. Anthony lectured at the Court Hone on Friday evening to a tolerable audience—as the evening was bad and dark. She made some good hits, but not a very strong case, and tipped over all her arguments for woman s independence of the other sex, by passing a man's hat to take up the collection. This is a very thriving village, delightfully situated, and built up chiedly by men of leisure and property. There are four churches, Romish, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. The Episcopalians have also in progress a unique and beautiful structure. Down at flaker's Falls this morning we met a beautiful sight. The head waters of the Hudson, raised by rains, are tossing grandly over the rocks into the channel below.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

Woncesten, Mass., Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

Last evening there was an unusually large Missionary meeting in this city, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Sweetser. The different evangelical churches united in an Union Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign and Home Missions, and several of the principal a inisters were present. The Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Secretary, and Mr. Lewis Tappan, Treasurer, of the American Missionary Association, were invited to ad-American Missionary Association, were invited to ad-dress the meeting. They sated the principles of the Association, its hietory, the present condition of its missions, and expatiated upon the field of usefulness open in this country and abroad to Christiau philan-

The Rev. Mr. James made a forcible address, in The Rev. Mr. James made a forcible address, in which he stated that the time had at length come when ministers of the Gospel must be either the decided and out-spoken friends of Freedom or the advocates of Slavery; that ministers of the Gospel were adopting the course pursued by Hopkins and the younger Edwards on the subject of American Slavery; that the time past must smilee, and henceforward the friends of liberty must unite in withstanding the encroachments of a system equally at war with national prosperity and happiness and genuine Christianity.

There were apprepriate singing and fervent prayers, and the large congregation separated, apparently

and the large congregation separated, apparently greatly pleased with the exercises of the evening.

A TRAVELER.

GOV. SEYMOUR DECLINES.

From The Albany Atlas of yesterday. Gov. Seymour adheres to the purpose long since formed and expressed, of not allowing himself to be made a candidate for reelection. Under these circumstances the Convention will have a duty to discharge not generally apprehended at the time of the appointment of delegates, inasmuch as the hope was entertained that Gov. Seymour would yield any peronal preferences in the matter to the general wish which has been overywhere manifested that he should which has been everywhere manifested that he should again become the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the contest which lies before them. Impelled by circumstances which he conceives it his duty not to disregard, immediately upon his return from West Point, where he has been detained for the past week by indisposition, he addressed us the following letter, but which did not reach us in time for yesterday's publication.

"To the Editors of The Atlas."

"Some months since, at my request, you stated in your paper that I could not be a candidate for the office of Governor at the next election. I learn this morning on my return to Albany, that some of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet at Syracuse this week, are instructed to present my name as a candidate for reelection to that office. While I am gratified with these expressions of good will and confidence, I am compelled by circumstances beyond my control, to repeat what I have at all times stated in my conversations and correspondence during the control, to repeat what I have at all times stated in my conversations and correspondence during the present year, that I cannot secept a nomination. You are requested to publish this note in your paper this attention. "Very respectfully, yours &c... "HORATIO SEYMOUR."

SOFT SHELL NOMINATIONS.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—Assembly: 1. J. J. Wolcott of Fulton; 2. Jacob M. Selden of Williamstown; Sheriff, William Hale of Schrappel, nominated on the second ballot, he having received 41 votes, and H. J. Carey of Oswego, 33; Treasurer, G. G. French of Mexico; Special County Judge, D. A. King; Special Survogate, Wm. Sanders, Coroner, R. Bunner Wiles, Justice of Sessions, Edwin Wilder; Superintendent of Poor, Sias Cushman.

State and Congressional Delegates were chosen, and a County Corresponding Committee appointed.

Important from Canada.—We have private all vices from Canada to-day, which gives us assurances that the Reciprocal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States will be ratified during the month of September, and probably within the next two weeks. The new Parisament meets at Montreal to-day, and the attendance there is very large.

Lord Elgin, as the Governor General, will distinguish the closing act of his administration by such recommendations of courtesy and kindness, particularly upon the subject of Clergy Reserves, as will satisfy the Reformers.

The speech from Lord Elgin will be made at 3 o clock, when Parliament will be formally opened. It is understood that the Clergy Reserve lands are to be so secularized as to give more general satisfaction. The clergy will have to concede something of their claims, and surrender some of their lands.

On this recommendation from Lord Elgin, the Reformers will sustain the Minjstry in the part they took in reference to the Reciprocal Treaty, which is regarded as of very great importance both to Canada and the United States.

All that is now necessary for the ratification of the treaty, to make it law every where, is the concurrence IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.-We have private at

and the United States.

All that is now necessary for the ratification of the treaty, to make it law everywhere, is the concurrence of Upper and Lower Canada, and no doubt need be entertained that such concurrence will be speedily

The business men all over Canada are much grati-The business men an over Canada are much grad-field at the speedy prospect of reciprocal trade with the United States.

Mr. Hincks, Inspector-General of Canada, it is thought, will be knighted for the prominent part taken by him in the execution of the treaty. [Exp.

MURDER AT GREAT FALLS, N. H.—We are in-formed that on Saturday evening a party of six three men and three women) went from Salmon Falls to Dover, N. H., to a ball, and after the dance Falls to Dover. N. H., to a ball, and after the dance was over they proceeded to Great Falls, and some of the party went to their friends and stopped. William Maxwell and a man named Lovering went with the horses to the Mechanics. Hotel to have them put up, and were told by Mr. Hodges, the hotel-keeper, that he was all full and could not put them up. Upon this Maxwell threw a stone at the hotel door, when Hodges got a club, made at Maxwell, and struck him on the head. He repeated the blow twice, when Mr. Lovering spoke and asked Hodges not to strike him seain. Hodges left Maxwell on the ground and made

Unpressed to Markoan. The facilities afforded by this mysterious convolvances seem to be every day increasing, and it is a matter that demands the calm consideration of every slaveholder in our community. That we have Abolition enemies among us tampering with a second control of the control consideration of every slaveholder in our community. That we have Abolition enemies among us tampering with slaves, not only affording them means to escape, but FERSONALLY superintending them in their efforts is now no longer a matter of doubt. This system of negro stealing, once a mat go 450 much risk, is now boldly done in our midst, and slaves are taken away in broad daylight and shipped to their place of destination. Steamboats and railroads are ready to convey them, while there are those in this city who, on an emergency, find the means of facilitating their egress by furnishing them with carriages and horses. This wholesale plunder will prove destructive to slave property in St. Lons and the adjoining river counties, unless steps of the most extraordinary kind are property in St. Lonis and the adjoining river counties, unives steps of the most extraordinary kind are taken to prevent it. We have reason to know that there is a regular agency established in this city, with two branches of the Underground Railroad. It is laid with black ralls, but its conductors are white men. In other words, there are associations of negroes in the city who are in correspondence with Abolitionists, who furnish them money and advice, and who are constantly running off slaves. Chicago seems to be the centralization of negro stealing from this community, and we have the names of some of her citizens who are engaged in it. We have lately seen a letter from a negro woman who ran away from Mr. Sappy, giving an account of her escape, whereabours, Chicago, and the manner in which it was done. She refers in the letter to other slaves in the city, calling them by name, whom she anticipates will shortly be on, According to a suppose the Reference of the state of the state of the contralization of the state of the contralization of the contralization of the contralization of the contralization of the state of the city, calling them by name, whom she anticipates will shortly be on. on, according to accessing the mupon their speedy release. Before closing her missive to her sable friend, this fugitive pink seems to be in raptures at a contemplated walk she is going to have on the Lake shore, in the company of some white ladies. The letter was obtained just in time to white ladies. The letter was obtained just in time to prevent one or two of the parties from escaping. One of them, an old negro man, had a horse and dray, and was just ready to start for Chicago, when he was nable d and locked up in jail. A few evenings since, by the same management, several slaves belonging to Mr. Lewis, who resides near Howell's Ferry, on the Missouri River, by the aid of some white rascals, had everything prepared to leave. A skiff was really to run them to Alton, with a white man to conduct them, but unfortunately an old negro woman, though tempted and almost promising to go, could not give up her home and her kind protectors, and told her mistress, Mr. Lewis being absent at the time, and the thing was frustrated. [St. Louis Republican.]

thing was frustrated. [St. Louis Republican.]

BUTTALORS BY THE ACHE.—A member of Gov. Stephens's Northern Route Exploring party, in a long communication to The St. Louis Republican, written from the head of Yellow Stone River, says of the incidents of the party thus far: On Sunday, after a march of 10 miles, the buffileose were reached. They were estimated by some as high as 500,000—200,000 is considered as a very low estimate. Druwing up the train at our usual half at noon, a large herd were about half a orr usual half at noon, a large herd were about half a mile ahead. The hunters, six in number, were imme-diately dispatched, well mounted on spare horses re-served for that especial purpose, and the whole train had an opportunity to witness a buffalo hunt. The hunters dashed in among the herd, picked out the fatharflers dashed in among the herd, picked out the fat-test of the crowd, and then separating the selected ones from the herd, soon dispatched them. In an hour the wagens were sent but a small distance from the route to receive the choicest pieces of buffalo. In the next two days march the hunters were kept some distance abend to keep off the buffaloes, it was the only way the safe passage of the train could be insured through the sea of ftesh. The pack-miles and spare animals following on the train being too numerous to be sepa-rately led, were hard to control; and despite every precaution and care one horse and four mules were lost—they getting mingled with the herd. ABDUCTION - The Whieling City Times says the

following case occurred within two weeks in that city: An Irish woman, a widow, resided in the family of a gentleman now living in the coantry. They lived in the city up to near the last of July. This woman was gentleman now living in the country. They lived in the city up to near the last of July. This woman was a member of the Romish Church, and remains such; but she had not for some years attended the confession regularly. She had a daughter, a little girl of so ne twelve or thirteen years of age, for whom she got a place, in a good Protestant family, on the Island, at 50 cents a week. About the time the family were going into the country, an Irishman went to the house and said the woman wanted her daughter to come and see her. The lady with whom she lived, suspecting all was not right, would not let her go. A few days after, while the family had gone to the country, the Irishwoman having been left behind them for a few days, the next day after she had left, a woman of this city went to the house and told the girl that her mother had died of cholers, and that she had come after her to go and neither the family with whom she lived or the mother can find her, or obtain any satisfaction as to where she is. The one who enticed her away under false pretenses, is well known.

A Fayner Killed by the family with whom is the had to the child a supplied to the country when the family with whom she lived or the mother can find her, or obtain any satisfaction as to where she is. The one who enticed her away under false pretenses, is well known.

poing into the country, an Irishman went to the bose and said the woman wanted her daughter to come and said the woman wanted her daughter to come and said the woman wanted her daughter to come and said the woman wanted her daughter to come and said the woman it will be the family had gone to the country, the Irishwoman having been left behind them for a few days, the next day after she had left, a woman of this city went to the house and told the gift that been mother had died of cholers, and that she had come after her tog on and see her baried. The child was permitted to go, and neither the family with whom she lived or the mother can find her, or obtain any satisfaction as to where she is. The one who enticed this say under false pretenses, is well known.

A FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON.—The Lauderdale Miss., Republican records another deed of blood in Kemper County. Mr. Locklair, a man who was generally respected by his neighbors while sober, was last week killed by his own son. The facts as communicated are briefly as follows: Locklair was an ababitual drunkard, and lately moved from Kemper County to the western part of the State [saving bits son behind him. After some time, Mrs. Locklair was an ababitual drunkard, and lately moved from Kemper County to the western part of the State [saving bits son behind him. After some time, Mrs. Locklair was compelled, in consequence of his bratal treatment while crunk, to leave him. She arrived at her son's, after having walked nearly one hundred miles. The son cutfully bought and presented her with a piece of land, upon which she moved, and also farnished her with necessaries, and supported her afterwards by his daily labor. Some time elapsed when Locklair returned, behaved herself well for a time, but soon behaving the sound have the sound him, but all in vain. The wretched father was upon him, the deadly weapon uplified, when the missing his time and indignation only heard from Boston? The public generally, I believe, understand this case. They have the almost the pub

MAN AND CRILD SHOT.—The Kosciuska Chronicle learns that Mr. W. F. Warren of Winston County was shot by some unknown person, on the night of the 14th inst., while standing in the door of Mr. E. B. Clark, some six or eight miles north of Lonisvilley and holding in his arms an infant child. Mr. Warren Clark, some six or eight miles north of Louisvilley and holding in his arms an infant child. Mr. Warren received six or sayan buckshot in the neck, breast and side, and the child received four or five in the head. Mr. W. died in eight hours and the child in two heurs after receiving the shots. It is unknown who are the perpetrators of the horrid deed, but it is supposed that more than one were connected in the aftar, and suspicion rests upon a certain family whom The Chronicle is not aurhorized to name. Wm. F. Warren is the same person who killed a son of Mr. Thos. Woods in a similar manner and at the same house a year ago last spring, and stood his trial at Louisville, and was acquitted.

Lankstable Succide in Baltimork.—Not a little

LOUISVINE, and was acquitted.

LANENTABLE SUICIDE IS BALTIMORE.—Not a little excitement was created in the eastern section of the city, this morning, upon the announcement that one of our most estimable citizens. Capt. U. C. Philips, of the Eagle Artillery corps, had committed satisfied by means of a dose of strychnine, which terminated hie shortly after taking the deadly drug, at an early hour. Upon inquiry we found that the melaucholy report was but too true, and all that remained of the once gay and gallant Captain, was a cold, livid, poisoned corpse. The cause of this sad event, is attributable, we learn, to a melancholy derangement of mind, superinduced by the death of his dearly beloved wife, who departed this life only a few weeks ago. Ever since this melancholy event, the friends of the

mind, superinduced by the death of insteady bodyest, wife, who departed this life only a few weeks ago. Ever since this melancholy event, the friends of the Captain have noticed with deep regret, that he continued to brood over the sad bereavement with expressions of grief and a mournful deportment, which indicated, too truly, that the throne of reason had been overwhelmed with the dark, deep mists of insanity.

(Baltimore Argus, 4th.

CASAL LETTINGS.—The Letting Board for the Western Division met in Buffalo on Friday, to open bids and award contracts for the work upon the Western Division of the Eric Canal Enlargement. There was cotaciderable competition. The work, it will be seen, has been all let to responsible, practical men, whose names are a sufficient guarantee that it will be carried forward with energy and directness. The contracts were let about \$175,000 below the engineer's estimates. The following were the successful bids: Section No. 360, Wm. W. Williams, \$63,528; section No. 361, John A. Dodge, \$75,605; section No. 363, Wm. W. Shorrell & King. \$65,410; section No. 363, Wm. W. Section No. 260, Wm. W. Williams, \$63,528; section No. 361, John A. Dodge, \$75,605; section No. 363, Shorrell & King, \$65,410; section No. 363, Wm. W. Williams, \$41,580; section No. 364, Myron H. Mills, \$40,200; section No. 355, A. Van Slyk, \$44,026; section No. 366 A. Van Slyk, \$44,026; section No. 367, J. A. Dodge, \$48,200; guard lock and section, A. Van Slyk, \$54,646; waste wier on section No. 360, B. & G. Carpenter, \$2,008; culvert on section No. 362, E. Kingsley, \$2,564; bridge abutments, W. A. Sutton, \$7,365. Total, \$429,354.

Berglary in West Killingly, (Ct.)—The book and jewelry store of Mr. J. P. Chamberlin, West Kil-lingly, (Ct.) was forcibly entered on the morning of Saturday, 2d inst., and robbed of about \$50,000 worth he was all full and could not put them up. Upon this Maxwell threw a stone at the hotel door, when Hodges got a club, made at Maxwell, and struck him on the head. He repeated the blow twice, when Mr. Lovering speke and asked Hodges not to strike him again. Hodges left Maxwell on the ground and made at Lovering, saying, "D—n you, I'll kill you." Hodges was arrested. Maxwell died about 12 o'clock last night. An inquest is being held to-day, at Great Falls, N. H. [Boston Journal, 4th.]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

REPLY TO THE REV. J. MARSH.

REPLY TO THE REV. J. MARSH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sig: The Rev. Dr. Marsh, in his letter published in Friday's Tribuse, does not reply to the "complaint" referred to in his opening sentence, nor plaint "referred to in his opening sentence, nor plaint" referred to in his opening sentence, nor justify his attack upon Mr. Delavan, which occasioned that "complaint. The case is smply this: Dr. Marsh, through his journal, charged upon Mr. Delavan that the latter availed himself of his position as President of the State Temperance Society, in his opening address at its late annual meeting, to "thrust "upon the public" a "pestilent heresy, a "false "position," "an absurdity, "both false in itself and destructive in its tendencies." This charge was desied in the jarticle to which Dr. Marsh professes to, but does not, reply; and that denial was sustained by quotations of all that portion of Mr. Delavan's address upon wich the charge could have been predicated. What Professor Lawis may have said or written elsewhere, or what Mr. Delavan's opinion may have once been, or now is, upon the question which Dr. Marsh unnecessarily, as it seems to me,) drags into controversy, has nothing whatever to do with the matter. It is simply a question of fact, Dr. Marsh affirming that Mr. Delavan did a certain thing, on a certain occasion; and the record, which was quoted in full, proving that he did not. Now, Dr. Marsh should not seek to escape the edinm of making a groundless charge, by raising an entirely new issue; but should either prove his specific accusation or withdraw it. He chooses to do neither, though left an opportunity to do the latter hourably, on the ground of misopprehension.

Whether in view of these undeniable facts, Dr. Marsh strempt to excite suspicion of Mr. Delavan's temperance orthodoxy was "an invidious attack upon "a veteran advocate of our cause," or a "cont unding for principle," as he claims, the public are quite as competent to judge for themselves as I am for them.

LETTERS LOST AND WHO IS TO BLAME. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse. SIR: It annoys me to trouble you, yet I with others

The Re Editor of The N. Y. Tribusa.

Siri: It annoys me to trouble you, yet I with others am more annoyed, and how to prevent the constant recurrence of the cause of annoyance I know not, but myself and many of my friends are so shamefully treated by the post officials in New-York that I am led to ask you, Sir, if there is any way by which the wrongs I now write of can be remedied.

The facts are these: I send off from six to eight letters per week by Uncle Sam's mails, and only about one-third of the number are ever heard of again. Within the past six weeks the loss has been greater than ever before. I am informed of a friend who lately mailed fourteen letters all for Rochester, N. Y., yet only two of the number reached their dectination. Another sent four letters to Bristol, Conn., not one of which has been seen by the person to whom it was addressed. This morning I heard of another who has been staying at Saratoga a month, and whose friends sent a number of letters and papers to him while there, but they did not arrive. Now, Sir, can you tell us who is in fault, and what cas be done with the faulty! It is really too bad that a person should spend his time writing, and pay postage for conveying letters, and after being kept in suspense two or three weeks find out by writing ence or twice more, that former letters had not been received.

Lost letters have sometimes come to hand after all, but it is a rare case; one letter post marked New-York, July 5, and directed to Hacksville, L. L., via Jericho, arrived on the 17th of August, going the entire distance of twenty-eight miles in forty-three days meant time. I looked upon this delay as a blunder of some purblind official, who probably put it into a European bag, and sent it to Jericho in Palestine, a place the neighborhood of which, according to Holy Writ, is notorious for thieves; and that some one of the thieving fraternity, after searching for treasure and finding none, retolded and returned it to the worthy peat master, thus revealing the blunder, and givin

THE SMITHSONIAN QUARREL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuns.

Six: It is unnecessary to reply at length to the letter of "A Friend of Mr. Jewett," which appeared

the verdict, and as to the bold denials of your cor-respondent of my former statements, I am unable to see that one of them has been answered or success-fully refuted. "Truth and justice" undoubtedly "will prevail" and this "A Friend to Mr. Jewett" will find on the side advocated by "Runnes. Washington, Sept. 1, 1854. INTEMPERANCE AND THE CLERGY.

INTEMPERANCE AND THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone.

Sir: I have just read the excellent remarks in your last Semi-Weekly Tribune, with reference to the lamentable propensity of the Irish to intemperance. I think with you, that if the clergy of New-York would use their efforts to eradicate the crying evil, or in a word, if they would turn Father Mathewa, much good might be done. The true Catholic cannot gaze upon the dazzling temples in your City, where his religion is displayed, without the harrowing thought that they are erected for the most part with the money of runsellers or blood-suckers and soul-damners. Better pleased is Heaven with jeweled and elaborate souls than with the costly cathedral, with widow's tests and man's misery for foundation. The power of the clergy for good is everywhere throughout Canada strikingly illustrated. There the bishops and priests have established temperance, not only by teaching but by example, and the result, Canada is freed from its crying vice. I thank you, Mr. Greeley, for your kindness in pressing this matter on the attention of our republican Catholics. Continue to do so, and heaven must bless your efforts. For my part, although a confirmed member of the church, I am no less free to condemn evil of all kinds and in all places. I am sore that Mgr. of New-York would receive a hundred fold recompense in the eternal mansions, as well as the love of all Protestants, (as he has now that of Catholics,) were he to wage unceasing warfere upon the infernal King Alcohol. You are at liberty to give these lines to your readers. In the meanwhile I remain yours truly,

Minimus Servorum Del.

St. Hydrinthe, L. C., Aug. 31, 1854. St. Hyacinthe, L. C., Aug. 31, 18

THE CATHOLICS AND SCHOOL MONEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I find the following in your paper of this morning, in an article on Schools in this City: "The Catholic Schools participate in the apportionm e School moneys—the others are sustained by the resp nominations."

This statement is entirely erroneous. There is no difference between the religious denominations in relation to the School money. None of them—Catholic or Profestant—participate in the apportionment of these moneys. I would not ask you to make the correction were there not many obvious reasons why such a statement should not pass uncontradicted.

New York, Sept. 4.

First at Grorgetown, S. C.—A destructive first occurred at Georgetown, South Carolina, on the 27th uit., destroying property to the amount of \$25,000, on which there was \$14,000 insurance. The entire range of buildings from Watermans wharf to Broad-st, and the square opposite [except Mrs. Lister's hotel, and the house the corner where old Mr. Waide once lived.] are all in ashes. The fire crossed to the house of Mrs. Walker, which was also hurat, and here it was finally arrested. Many families are without homes to go to, and not one nonceupied house in town. The town was set on fire in three different places, the object being plunder; and much of the property excel from the fire was stolen during the confusion.